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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Hungary
SUBJECT Medical Research

DATE DISTR. 8 Sep 53
NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED 50X1
DATE ACQUIRED 50X1
DATE OF INFO: 50X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)
SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Since 1920, there have been four university faculties in Hungary having facilities for medical training and research. These are the following:
- a) Pázmány Péter Tudomány Egyetem, Budapest
 - b) Tisza István Tudomány Egyetem, Debrecen
 - c) Ferenc József Tudomány Egyetem, Szeged
 - d) Erzsébet Tudomány Egyetem, Pécs.

It should be noted that these names are the old ones and that under the Communists they have all been renamed. As of 1947, Hungary had only one institution offering training in veterinary education. This was located in Budapest and was called József Nádor Állatorvosi Főiskola (József Nádor Veterinary High School). There are also two institutions which devoted all their time to research in the field of biology and offered no teaching. These are:

- a) Hungarian Biological Research Institute, Tihany (Magyar Biológiai Kutató Intézet)
 - b) Biological Research Station, Alsógöd (Alsógödi Biológiai Kutató Állomás).
2. Except as noted, all the above institutions had facilities for both teaching and intensive research. In addition to these the Public Health Institute (Magyar Közegészségügyi Intézet), Gyali ut, Budapest, had an extensive research program. This institution was founded with a grant from the US Rockefeller Foundation and was independent from any university. It was state-supported and controlled.
3. Since Hungary was formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, both its research and its education were greatly influenced by the old German systems and many teachers and scientists studied or spent some time in Germany. A small group, particularly in the fields of biochemistry and physiology, received training in the UK and followed British ideas. Only a relatively small group received training in the US and most of these were in the period 1930-36. Another small group was trained in France, Sweden or Denmark.

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4. Prior to World War II the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest was accepted as one of the best such organizations in Europe. It was comparable to Harvard, Columbia or Johns Hopkins in the US or to Oxford, Cambridge or the University of London in the UK. [redacted] ion that prior to 1938 [redacted] regularly had about five US students at the University of Budapest. The Universities of Debrecen and Szeged were also internationally recognized during this time. Pecs, the newest and smallest of the Hungarian universities, was also the weakest and was not as highly regarded as the others.

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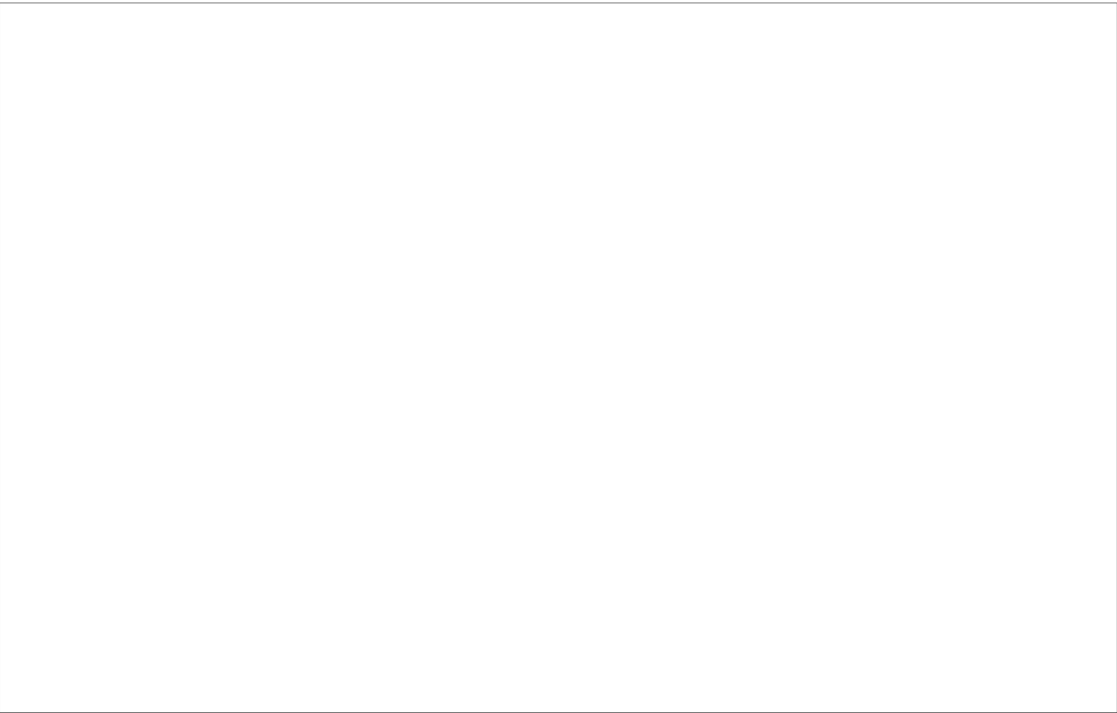
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6. Present day [1953] scientific research in Hungary is all government-controlled. This control is in the hands of the Ministry of Education and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Medical research facilities in Hungary [redacted] include those described below. This list is not complete since [redacted] not familiar with the research facilities of the Universities of Szeged, Debrecen and Pecs.

a) Institute of Biochemistry (Biokémiai Intézet), University of Budapest, Puskin ut 9, Budapest. Two floors containing about 10 well-equipped laboratories in good condition.

b) Institute of Anatomy (Anatomiai Intézet), University of Budapest, Tüzolto u 58, Budapest. One and one-half floors of a large building which contain about five research laboratories in good condition.

c) Institute of Histology and Embryology (Histologiai és Embryologiai Intézet), University of Budapest, Tüzolto u 58, Budapest. The Institute has about 10 research laboratories, some of which were destroyed during the bombing of Budapest in World War II but are now [redacted] rebuilt. A lot of equipment also was lost during World War II. [redacted] that currently [redacted] the Institute is doing some intensive research work. [redacted]

d) Institute of Physiology (Élettani Intézet), University of Budapest, Puskin ut 9, Budapest. Two floors containing about five large, well-equipped laboratories in good condition.

e) Institute of Microbiology (Kórtani Intézet), University of Budapest, Högyes Endre u 9, Budapest. About five large, well-equipped laboratories in good condition.

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- f) Institute of Pharmacology (Gyógyszertani Intézet), University of Medicine, Budapest, Üllői út 26, Budapest. About three laboratories which at least in 1947 were not very well-equipped. 50X1
- g) Institute of Pathology (Körbonctani Intézet No I), University of Medicine, Budapest, Üllői út 26, Budapest. One floor containing two not very well-equipped laboratories.
- h) Clinic of Ophthalmology (Szemészeti Klinika No I), University of Medicine, Budapest, Illés u 15, Budapest. Probably one laboratory for ophthalmic research.
- i) Hungarian Biological Research Institute (Magyar Biológiai Kutató Intézet), Tihany. A large two-story building containing 14 very well-equipped laboratories in very good condition. The Institute was reorganized after World War II at which time it was enlarged.
- j) Alsógöd Biological Research Station (Alsógödi Biológiai Kutató Allomás), Alsógöd. This was destroyed during World War II and has not yet been rebuilt.
7. Hungarian medical research men as of 1949 had access to the following special research equipment: electron microscope, Tiselius electrophoretic apparatus, Warburg manometer. This equipment was not manufactured in Hungary but was imported principally from Germany and Sweden. 50X1 supplies of chemicals, media, dyes, laboratory glassware and routine laboratory apparatus were adequate. There has always been a shortage of trained laboratory technicians in Hungary and usually the junior scientists had to do the technicians' work.
8. Each Hungarian university has a large technical library and each research institute within the university has a smaller library containing material in its own field. In 1945-47, US, British and Swedish scientific journals were the foreign journals most generally available in Hungary. Although these foreign journals do not carry summaries in Hungarian, this was not very important since Hungarian scientists read at least two foreign languages. 50X1
9. 50X1 three medico-scientific journals regularly published in Hungary. These are: Magyar Orvosi Hetilap (Hungarian Medical Journal), Acta Medica and Acta Physiologica. The latter two are published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. 50X1 good textbooks printed in Hungarian are in adequate supply.
10. There are some Soviet professors occupying staff positions in Hungarian universities. 50X1 these are the only foreign scientists permitted to hold such positions by the Hungarian Communist Government. Contact with the outside scientific world has definitely been restricted. Although there is no official regulation against it, Hungarian scientists are afraid to correspond. Although Hungarian scientists often even now /1953/ request reprints of scientific books from the US, the UK and Sweden and although they do read the few British and American journals which get into the country, they appear to have fallen behind the rest of the world as far as research is concerned, particularly clinical research. This opinion 50X1 reading of a limited number of Hungarian medical publications.

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